

ADDITIONAL MATERIALS TOWARD A MONOGRAPH OF THE GENUS CALLICARPA.

X

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CALLICARPA KOCHIANA Mak.

Additional synonymy: Callicarpa roxburghii "Wall. ex Walp.", in herb.

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, Phytologia 16: 380—388. 1968.

The original description of C. lobo-apiculata Metc. includes the statement that the type specimen was originally determined as C. macrophylla Vahl "with a pencil note C. longiloba Merrill by P'ei... P'ei in Verb. China, 20 cited this number under C. Roxburghii Wallich. This species is characterized by the cup-shaped calyx, stellate-pubescent at base, with 4 apiculate teeth and is easily distinguished from C. macrophylla Vahl by this character alone. C. macrophylla has a glabrous calyx, truncate or with triangular lobes. It should not be confused with C. longiloba Merrill = Callicarpa Roxburghii Wallich (C. tomentosa Willd.; C. Loureiri Hooker and Arnott; C. americana Lour.), as the lobes are not subulate, inflorescence not congested and lobes not stellate-pubescent. C. Roxburghii Wallich (C. longiloba Merrill) has a villous calyx with 4 subulate lobes and the inflorescence is a trichotomous corymb."

P'ei (1932) cites the following additional specimens not seen as yet by me: CHINA: Chekiang: Keng 233. Fukien: H. H. Chung 3762; Hu 1334. Kwangtung: Chun 5120; E. D. Merrill E.C.1517 & s.n. [Canton and vicinity, Nov. 1917]. These are probably all deposited in the herbarium of Arnold Arboretum. Li (1963) cites: FORMOSA: Govern. Herb. 195 (A); Kato s.n. (Ca); Owatari s.n. (Tk); Simizu 2898 (Mo); E. H. Wilson 10114 (A, Bm, K), 10850 (A, Bm, K, W). Chung (1924) records the species from Kwangsi, but I have as yet seen no material to substantiate this record. It is possible that he is including C. lobo-apiculata in this taxon; it is known from that province.

Material of C. kochiana has been misidentified and distributed in herbaria as C. lobo-apiculata Metc. and as C. macrophylla Vahl. On the other hand, the E. H. Wilson 10850, cited by Li and distributed as C. kochiana, is actually C. formosana Rolfe; Ford s.n. [Hong Kong] is the type collection of C. lobo-apiculata Metc.; C. Wright s.n. [Bonin Islands] is C. nudiflora Hook. & Arn.; and R. C. Ching 2425 is C. tomentosa (L.) Murr.

In all, 101 herbarium specimens have been examined by me.

Additional citations: CHINA: Chekiang: R. C. Ching 2009 (Ca—281803, Ca—295648, W—1246868); Kan 1077 [Herb. Univ. Nanking 7314] (Ca—252265). Fukien: T. C. Chang 4344 (Du—250175), 4697 (Du—200032); Chang & Metcalf 146 (Ca—249223); Cheng 1899 (Bz—18066);

H. H. Chung 999 (Ca--224859), 2350 (Ca--233000), 2475 (Bz--18068), 2792 (Ca--243763), 2976 (Ca--243669); En 2302 (Bz--18067); Ging 5348 (Gg--151592), 5562 (Mi), 5651 (Gg--154157), 5966 (Um--83, Ws), 6674 (Mi), 6744 (Ws), 6948 (Gg--151591), 7001 (Mi), 7310 (Gg--151590); F. P. Metcalf 380 (Ca--252603, Vi). Kiangsi: S. K. Lau 4020 (S, W--1752761), 4456 (S, W--1753126); Tsiang 9999 (N). Kwangtung: N. K. Chun 40488 (Gg--237834); W. Y. Chun 3174 (N), 5870 (Du--250178); S. K. Lau 815 (N); C. O. Levine s.n. [Herb. Canton Chr. Coll. 1517] (Ka--63182, W--877419), s.n. [Herb. Canton Chr. Coll. 1819] (Ph, W--1428705); E. D. Merrill 10312 (Gg--31974), 10677 (Ca--992611, Gg--31975, N); Peng, Tak, & Kin 481 [Herb. Canton Chr. Coll. 12480] (Ca--274919, S, W--1247827); Shang 24 [Herb. Canton Chr. Coll. 14054] (Ca--318824); W. T. Tsang 21167 (Ca--11191, I, N, S), 21573 (Bz--18071, Ca--11136, I, N, N, S); Tsiang 1622 (Du--250176); Tsui 48 (N); Ying 609 (Bz--18599, N), 1622 (Bz--18598). Province undetermined: N. J. Andersson s.n. [China] (S, S). CHINESE COASTAL ISLANDS: Hainan: Fung 20404 (B, Bz--18072, Ca--11472, N, Ob--89224, W--1751181); How 73173 (Bz--17684); C. V. May 168 (Ca--373971). Lantau: W. T. Tsang 16581 (S). HONGKONG: W. Y. Chun 5121 (La); Didrichsen 3270 (Cp, Cp, Cp); Faber s.n. (N); Ford s.n. (N); Hance 337 (Bz--18600), s.n. (Os); A. Henry s.n. (N); Holman s.n. [July 1911] (Du--66762); Kuntze 3374 (N); Liou 757 (N); Taam 1507 (Ca--82694, W--2063796); Weiss 2588 (Bz--18597); C. Wright s.n. [Hong Kong] (T, W--9980); Ying 2987 (N). MACAO: Vachell 911 (T). WESTERN PACIFIC ISLANDS: JAPAN: Shikoku: Makino s.n. [Kochi, Prov. Tosa, Oct. 1902] (Bl--43757). FORMOSA: Kato 284 (Ca--345489); E. H. Wilson 10114 (W--1052935). CULTIVATED: Hongkong: Ford s.n. [Hongkong Bot. Gard.] (N). India: Herb. Hort. Bot. Calcutt. s.n. (Ed); Wallich 1833 (N). Russia: Herb. Hort. Pawl. s.n. (Us).

CALLICARPA KWANGTUNGENSIS Chun, Sunyat. 1: 302--303. 1934.

Bibliography: Chun, Sunyat. 1: 302--303. 1934; A. W. Hill, Ind. Kew. Suppl. 9: 45. 1938; Moldenke, Known Geogr. Distrib. Verbenac., ed. 1, 56 & 87 (1942) and ed. 2, 130 & 177. 1949; Moldenke, Résumé 168 & 444. 1959.

Shrub, 1 m. tall, sparsely branched; branchlets terete, about 4 mm. in diameter, at first stellate-farinoso, finally glabrescent, the older parts cinereous, the youngest parts dark vinous-purple; leaves deciduous; petioles stout, about 1 cm. long; leaf-blades membranous, narrowly elliptic-lanceolate, 16--18 cm. long, 3.5--4.5 cm. wide, rather long-acuminate at the apex, cuneate and decurrent into the petiole at the base, the upper 3/4 of the margins densely crenate-serrulate, glabrous or subglabrous on both surfaces, intensely green above, somewhat paler and rather densely golden-resinous-punctate beneath; secondaries 12--14 on each side, arcuate-ascending, flat above, elevated beneath, becoming purple

above like the midrib; cymes supra-axillary, about 3 cm. wide, dichotomous, about 25-flowered, stellate-pilose, short-pedunculate, the peduncles about 5 mm. long; pedicels 1 mm. long; bractlets and prophylla linear-lanceolate, stellate-pilose; calyx narrow-campanulate, 0.5 mm. long, attenuate at the base, sparsely resinous-punctate on the outside, the rim 4-dentate, the teeth triangular, subequal, scarcely more than 0.5 mm. long; corolla white, its tube 3.5 mm. long, the lobes short, oblong, spreading, 2 mm. long, rounded at the apex; stamens inserted near the base of the corolla, surpassing the corolla; anthers oblong, yellow, sparsely and minutely glandulose on the back, emarginate at the base, divaricate, about 2.5 mm. long, dehiscing by means of an apical pore; filaments glabrous, 4.5 mm. long; ovary globose, glabrous; style filiform, surpassing the stamens, 7 mm. long, glabrous, dilated at the apex; fruit not seen.

The type of this species was collected by Woon-Young Chun (no. 8671) from a cultivated plant growing in the Experimental Garden of the Botanical Institute, College of Agriculture, Sun Yatsen University, in Canton, China, in June, 1932, grown from seed collected by one of the Institute's collectors along the North River region in Kwangtung, China, without accompanying herbarium specimens. Chun notes (1934) that "The species is allied to Callicarpa japonica Thunb. var. angustata Rehder, differing from it in much large[r] elliptic-lanceolate leaves which are gradually acuminate at the apex, in many-flowered cymes, and the narrowly campanulate, distinctly dentate calyx. The young branches and inflorescence are dark vinous purple in color and are covered with a mealy stellate indumentum which readily disappears with age. The flowers are mildly fragrant with a delicate lilac-like odor. The leaves are wholly glabrous on both surfaces or, at most, with a very obscure sprinkling of stellate hairs on the upper surface when young."

The taxon is known to me only from the literature.

CALLICARPA LACINIATA H. J. Lam, Verbenac. Malay. Arch. 68. 1919.

Bibliography: H. J. Lam, Verbenac. Malay. Arch. 68 & 362. 1919; Bakh. in Lam & Bakh., Bull. Jard. Bot. Buitenz., ser. 3, 3: 20. 1921; A. W. Hill, Ind. Kew. Suppl. 6: 34. 1926; Moldenke, Known Geogr. Distrib. Verbenac., ed. 1, 66 & 87 (1942) and ed. 2, 147 & 177. 1949; Moldenke, Résumé 197 & 444. 1959.

Shrub; branchlets yellowish-gray-tomentose; leaves decussate-opposite; petioles 1.5--2 cm. long; leaf-blades membranous or subchartaceous, ovate or ovate-elliptic, 11--12 cm. long, 6--7 cm. wide, abruptly long-acuminate at the apex, coarsely and irregularly dentate-serrate along the margins except at the base, abruptly narrowed into the petiole at the base, stellate-puberulous above when young, glabrous above except for the venation when adult, gray-tomentellous beneath; cymes yellowish-gray-tomentose, equaling the petiole, hemispheric, 2 cm. in diameter, the peduncles 5 mm. long; calyx about 2 mm. long, densely white-tomentose, the rim distinctly 4-dentate, the teeth deltoid; corolla glabrous,

its tube short, 1 mm. long, the lobes spatulate, 3 mm. long, narrowed at the base; stamens and pistil exserted.

The type of this puzzling species was probably collected by Joseph Decaisne somewhere in Timor and is deposited in the herbarium of the Rijksherbarium at Leiden as sheet number 908.265—1435.

Lam (1919) says of this plant: "This curious Callicarpa has in its habit a close affinity with C. cana, especially with var. § latifolia of that species. Its is, however, characterized by the exceptionally long corolla-lobes, which is a unicum in Callicarpa. Perhaps it is an aberrant form of C. cana. We separate it from this species, however, as long as there is no indication that it is an abnormal form of it." Bakhuizen van den Brink (1921) reduces it doubtfully to synonymy under C. cana L. [= C. candicans (Burm. f.) Hochr.].

The taxon is known to me only from the literature.

CALLICARPA LAMMII Hosokawa, Journ. Soc. Trop. Agr. Taiwan 6: 206. 1934.

Synonymy: Callicarpa glabra H. J. Lam, Verbenac. Malay. Arch. 82—83. 1919 [not C. glabra Koidz., 1918]. Callicarpa lammii Hosokawa apud A. W. Hill, Ind. Kew. Suppl. 9: 45. 1938.

Bibliography: H. J. Lam, Verbenac. Malay. Arch. 74, 82—83, & 362. 1919; Bakh. in Lam & Bakh., Bull. Jard. Bot. Buitenz., ser. 3, 3: 25 & 26. 1921; H. J. Lam in Engl., Bot. Jahrb. 59: 25. 1925; Kanehira, Bot. Mag. Tokyo 95: 346. 1931; Kanehira, Fl. Micrones. 457. 1933; Hosokawa, Journ. Soc. Trop. Agr. Taiwan 6: 206. 1934; A. W. Hill, Ind. Kew. Suppl. 9: 45. 1938; Moldenke, Alph. List Invalid Names 9. 1942; Moldenke, Known Geogr. Distrib. Verbenac., ed. 1, 63 & 87. 1942; H. N. & A. L. Moldenke, Fl. Life 2: 68. 1948; Hara, Enum. Sperm. Jap. 1: 183. 1948; Moldenke, Alph. List Cit. 2: 602. 1948; Moldenke, Known Geogr. Distrib. Verbenac., ed. 2, 142 & 177. 1949; F. R. Fosberg, Pacif. Sci. 12: 20. 1958; Moldenke, Résumé 185, 243, & 444. 1959; Moldenke, Résumé Suppl. 3: 22 & 30. 1962; Moldenke, Phytologia 14: 162 (1966) and 14: 235, 236, & 255. 1967.

Glabrous shrub, 2 m. tall; branchlets glabrous or glabriusculous; petioles 1.5 cm. long, glabrous or subglabrous; leaf-blades membranous, broadly lanceolate, 10.5—17 cm. long, 4.5—8 cm. wide, acuminate at the apex, crenulate along the margins except at the base, acute and entire at the base, glabrous on both surfaces, glandular-punctate beneath; secondaries 4 or 5 on each side, with a few stellate hairs beneath; cymes dichotomous, rather lax, few-flowered, 2—3.5 cm. long and wide, glabrous or subglabrous; peduncles 1.5—2 cm. long; calyx 1.5 mm. long, glandular-punctate, with a few stellate hairs, the rim 4-dentate; pedicels 1—2 mm. long; corolla blue, glabrous, 4-striped, glandular-punctate, the tube 3 mm. long, the lobes 1 mm. long; stamens 6 mm. long; anthers glandulose; style 8 mm. long; ovary glandular-punctate.

The type of this species was collected by Josef Hüfer (no. 4)

at Fanaganam, at an altitude of 30 to 100 meters, on Saipan, Mariana Islands, on November 2, 1912, where the plant is called "hamlag".

Lam (1919) says "Our species has some affinity with C. japonica from which it differs in its dichotomous, never trichotomous cymes, larger leaves, longer petioles, etc." In his 1925 work he cites Hüfer 30, also from Saipan. Fosberg (1958) cites it from Pagan Island. The Lam (1925) reference is sometimes cited in error as "1924", and the Hosokawa original publication is sometimes cited as "1936", also apparently in error. Hara (1948) reduced the species to synonymy under C. dichotoma (Lour.) K. Koch, and Bakhuizen van den Brink (1921) does the same, but with a question.

The species has been found growing in forests, blooming in July and November. In all, 9 herbarium specimens have been examined by me.

Citations: WESTERN PACIFIC ISLANDS: MARIANA ISLANDS: Agiguan: Kondo s.n. [May 29, 1952] (Bi), s.n. [June 3, 1952] (Bi). Rota: Hosokawa 7688 (Bi, W-2036412). Saipan: Hosokawa 8033 (Bi); Kanehira 929 (Bi, N). Tinian: Hosokawa 7699 (Bi), 7710 (Bi).

CALLICARPA LANCIFOLIA Millsp., Field Columb. Mus. Publ. Bot. 2: 181. 1906 [not C. lancifolia Merr., 1915, nor Pav., 1936, nor Sessé & Moc., 1940].

Synonymy: Callicarpa fulva f. foliis lanceolatis Griseb., Cat. Pl. Cub. 216. 1866. Callicarpa obtusa Wright ex Moldenke, Résumé 245, in syn. 1959.

Bibliography: Griseb., Cat. Pl. Cub. 216. 1866; Millsp., Field Columb. Mus. Publ. Bot. 2: 181. 1906; Millsp. in Fedde, Repert. Spec. Nov. 7: 285. 1909; Prain, Ind. Kew. Suppl. 4, pr. 1, 34. 1913; Fedde, Repert. Spec. Nov. Gesamtverz. 58. 1914; Urb. in Fedde, Repert. Spec. Nov. 20: 346. 1924; Moldenke, Bull. Torrey Club 60: 55. 1932; Moldenke in Fedde, Repert. Spec. Nov. 39: 301 (1936) and 40: 38, 57, 59, 61-63, 119, 123, 129, & 131. 1936; Moldenke, Geogr. Distrib. Avicem. 5. 1939; Moldenke, Prelim. Alph. List Invalid Names 10. 1940; Moldenke, Carnegie Inst. Wash. Publ. 522: 199. 1940; Moldenke, Known Geogr. Distrib. Verbenac., ed. 1, 24 & 87. 1942; Moldenke, Alph. List Invalid Names 9. 1942; Moldenke, Alph. List Cit. 1: 184-186, 188, 306, & 312 (1946), 2: 420, 649, 650, & 652 (1948), 3: 929 (1949), and 4: 1144 & 1198. 1949; Moldenke, Known Geogr. Distrib. Verbenac., ed. 2, 42 & 177. 1949; Alain, Rev. Soc. Cub. Bot. 13: 38. 1956; Alain in León & Alain, Fl. Cuba 4: 305 & 308. 1957; Prain, Ind. Kew. Suppl. 4, pr. 2, 34. 1958; Moldenke, Phytologia 13: 431 & 433 (1966), 14: 232 & 233 (1967), and 16: 363. 1968.

Recent collectors describe this plant as a shrub, to 3 m. tall, growing on serpentine rock, in thickets, and on savannas, at altitudes of 600 to 800 meters, flowering in July, and fruiting in April and July. The corollas are described as "pale-lilac" on Ekman 9750.

The species was described as new both in 1906 and in 1909 [cfr.

references in the bibliography above]. Grisebach's C. fulva f. foliis lanceolatis is based on the same type collection as the accepted name for this taxon. The C. lancifolia of Merrill is a synonym of C. merrillii Moldenke, while that of Pavon and of Sesse & Mociffo is C. acuminata H.B.K. A vernacular name recorded for our plant is "filigrana", an epithet also applied to other species of this genus in Cuba.

Material has been misidentified and distributed in herbaria as C. crassinervis Urb.

In all, 46 herbarium specimens, including type material of all the names involved, and 11 mounted photographs have been examined by me.

Additional & emended citations: CUBA: Oriente: Carabia 3803 (Ha, N); Ekman 5938 (N), 9750 (Mi, N); León 19275 (Ha), 19312 (Ha, N), 19325 (Ha, Ha, N), 20374 (N); León & Alain 19271 (Ha, N), 19275 (N), 19312 (N), 19325 (N), 20374 (Ha, N); León, Victorin, & Alain 19870 (Ha, N, N); López Figueiras 1838 (Z); Shafer 3312 (F--286205); C. Wright 3173 [Herb. Sanvalle 1772/1] (E--119317--isotype, F--183675--isotype, Hv--isotype, Mi--photo of type).

CALLICARPA LEONIS Moldenke in Fedde, Repert. Spec. Nov. 33: 142. 1933.

Synonymy: Callicarpa leonii Moldenke, Prelim. Alph. List Invalid Names 11, in syn. 1940.

Bibliography: Moldenke in Fedde, Repert. Spec. Nov. 33: 142 (1933), 39: 299 (1936), and 40: 56, 73, 75, 78--80, 119, & 126. 1936; A. W. Hill, Ind. Kew. Suppl. 9: 45. 1938; Moldenke, Geogr. Distrib. Avicenn. 5. 1939; Moldenke, Prelim. Alph. List Invalid Names 11. 1940; Moldenke, Known Geogr. Distrib. Verbenac., ed. 1, 24 & 87. 1942; Moldenke, Alph. List Invalid Names 9. 1942; H. N. & A. L. Moldenke, Pl. Life 2: 81. 1948; Moldenke, Alph. List Cit. 2: 647. 1948; Moldenke, Known Geogr. Distrib. Verbenac., ed. 2, 42 & 177. 1949; Alain in León & Alain, Fl. Cuba 4: 305 & 307. 1957; Moldenke, Résumé 50, 244, & 444. 1959.

Recent collectors have found this plant in pine barrens and wet woods, at altitudes of 800 to 900 meters, blooming and fruiting in January. Material has been misidentified and distributed in herbaria under the name C. apiculata Urb.

In all, 5 herbarium specimens, including type material of all the names involved, and 2 mounted photographs have been examined by me.

Additional citations: CUBA: Oriente: Alain 3077 (Hk), 3377 (Z), 3743 (Z); León 11783 (Ha--isotype).

CALLICARPA LINGII Merr., Journ. Arnold Arb. 8: 16--17. 1927.

Bibliography: E. D. Merr., Journ. Arnold Arb. 8: 16--17. 1927; Rehd. & Wils., Journ. Arnold Arb. 8: 193--194 & 240. 1927; P'ei, Mem. Sci. Soc. China 1 (3): [Verbenac. China] 16 & 47--49, pl. 4. 1932; Worsdell, Ind. Lond. Suppl. 1: 160. 1941; Moldenke, Known

Geogr. Distrib. Verbenac., ed. 1, 56 & 87. 1942; H. N. & A. L. Moldenke, Pl. Life 2: 69. 1948; Moldenke, Phytologia 3: 139. 1949; Moldenke, Known Geogr. Distrib. Verbenac., ed. 2, 131 & 177. 1949; Moldenke, Résumé 168 & 444. 1959; Moldenke, Phytologia 14: 148. 1966.

Illustrations: P'ei, Mem. Sci. Soc. China 1 (3): [Verbenac. China] pl. 4. 1932.

Glabrous or subglabrous shrub; branches pale, terete, glabrous; branchlets terete, about 2 mm. in diameter, minutely stellate-puberulous; principal internodes to 9 cm. long; leaves decussate-opposite, subsessile or very short-petiolate; petioles scarcely 1 mm. long, sparsely stellate-puberulent; leaf-blades chartaceous or submembranous, oblong, 15--22 cm. long, 5--6.5 cm. wide, olive-green above, slightly paler beneath, distinctly acuminate at the apex, remotely and minutely callose-denticulate along the margins, narrowed toward the base, abruptly obtuse and about 7 mm. wide at the base; secondaries 10--12 on each side, distant, curved, distinct, loosely arcuate-anastomosing, the veinlet reticulation lax; flowers not known; infructescence solitary, supra-axillary, cymose, about 2.5 cm. long, minutely stellate-puberulent with deciduous hairs, subsessile, branched slightly above the base, the branchlets and pedicels short, glabrous or subglabrous; bractlets linear-lanceolate, 1--2 mm. long; fruiting-calyx about 3 mm. in diameter, glabrous, the rim lightly undulate-crenate; fruit broadly ovoid or subobovoid, about 3 mm. long, glabrous.

The type of this species was collected by Kan Ling (no. 1313; Herb. Univ. Nanking 7851) -- in whose honor it was named -- in a forest at Wu Yuen, Anhwei, China, on August 23, 1924, and is deposited in the herbarium of the University of California at Berkeley, California. The type as originally given in the first description of this species (on page 17) is "Ling 7851"; however, the more correct citation is given in the second description of the species (on page 193) as "Ling 1313, Herb. Univ. Nanking 7851". The Rehder & Wilson reference (1927) is sometimes erroneously cited as volume 7 and dated "1926".

Merrill (1927) comments that "The alliance of this species is manifestly with Callicarpa brevipes (Benth.) Hance from which it is at once distinguished by being nearly glabrous except for the branchlets and the inflorescences, as well as by its much longer glabrous leaves." P'ei adds (1932): "I have seen only the type which has good leaves and fruit. It is related to Callicarpa collina Diels from which it differs by its sessile and cordate leaves which are nearly glabrous; while the leaves of C. collina Diels are pubescent beneath at least along the nerves, cuneate at base and narrow lanceolate."

Only a single herbarium specimen of this species has been seen by me.

Citations: CHINA: Kiangsi: Tsiang 10441 (N).

CALLICARPA LOBO-APICULATA Metc., Lingnan Sci. Journ. 11: 406, fig. 1. 1932.

Bibliography: Metc., *Lingnan Sci. Journ.* 11: 406, fig. 1. 1932; A. W. Hill, *Ind. Kew. Suppl.* 9: 45. 1938; Merr. & Chun, *Suryat.* 5: 178. 1940; Worsdell, *Ind. Lond. Suppl.* 1: 160. 1941; Moldenke, *Known Geogr. Distrib. Verbenac.*, ed. 1, 56, 58, & 87 (1942) and ed. 2, 131, 134, & 177. 1949; Moldenke, *Alph. List Cit.* 4: 1011. 1949; Moldenke, *Résumé* 168, 183, & 444. 1959; Hanelt, *Kulturpfl.* 11: 224. 1963; Moldenke, *Phytologia* 16: 388 & 447. 1968.

Illustrations: Metc., *Lingnan Sci. Journ.* 11: 406, fig. 1. 1932.

Woody shrub, about 1.1 m. tall; branches densely stellate-tomentose; leaves decussate-opposite; petioles densely stellate-tomentose; leaf-blades lanceolate to elliptic, 16--23 cm. long, 5.5--8 cm. wide, acuminate at the apex, shallowly glandular-dentate along the margins above the middle, broadly cuneate to obtuse at the base, glabrous above, densely stellate-tomentose beneath; inflorescence densely stellate-tomentose; cymes 6 times dichotomous, loosely flowered; calyx cupuliform, glabrous except for the stellate-pubescent base, its rim 4-apiculate; fruit subglobose, yellowish, about 2 mm. in diameter, glandulose, with 4 obscure ridges.

The original description of this taxon includes the statement that the type specimen was originally determined as C. macrophylla Vahl "with a pencil note C. longiloba Merrill by P'ei...P'ei in *Verb. China*, 20 cited this number under C. Roxburghii Wallich. This species is characterized by the cup-shaped calyx, stellate-pubescent at base, with 4 apiculate teeth and is easily distinguished from C. macrophylla Vahl by this character alone. C. macrophylla Vahl has a glabrous calyx, truncate or with triangular lobes. It should not be confused with C. longiloba Merrill = Callicarpa Roxburghii Wallich (C. tomentosa Willd; C. Loureiri Hooker and Arnott; C. americana Lour.), as the lobes are not subulate, inflorescence not congested and lobes not stellate-pubescent. C. Roxburghii Wallich (C. longiloba Merrill) has a villous calyx with 4 subulate lobes and the inflorescence is a trichotomous corymb."

The type of C. lobo-apiculata was collected by Charles Ford in Hongkong and is deposited in the herbarium of the Arnold Arboretum at Cambridge, Massachusetts. Tsang refers to the plant as "fairly common" as scattered shrubs in silt and muddy soil of swamps, flowering in July, in Kwangsi. The corolla is described as "red" on W. T. Tsang 22610. Merrill & Chun (1940) cite How 73173 from Hainan Island, taken from a plant which was a shrub, growing in thickets at 180 m. altitude, flowering in July. They note that "Metcalf's type was a Hongkong specimen, in fruit. This Hainan collection is not directly comparable with it because it is in bud and flower. The inflorescences are much shorter, possibly due to stage of development, while the leaves are somewhat smaller. We believe that Tsang 23119, 22779 from Kwangsi represent the same species, both having shorter inflorescences than the type."